Page 103, line 1, delete "II-3" after "Figure" and insert --10 shows--, then move entire page, as amended, to page 15, line 10, before "Fig."

IN THE FIGURES:

Please replace original figures with amended figures 1-10, which are attached to the Substitute Specification being filed herewith..

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please delete claims 122, 127 and 130 without prejudice or disclaimer.

Please amend the claims, as follows:

38. (Amended) A method of stimulating epithelial cells [*in vivo]* comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an epithelial cell stimulating amount of a glycosylated or unglycosylated keratinocyte growth factor (KGF) polypeptide, wherein said polypeptide comprises amino acids 32 –78 of Figure 7 and has a molecular weight of between about 16 and about 30 kDa, as calculated by SDS PAGE under reducing conditions, and [stimulates a greater difference in fold stimulation of BALB/MK keratinocyte cells relative to NIH/3T3 fibroblasts when compared to the difference in fold stimulation of BALB/MK cells relative to NIH/3T3 cells stimulated by epidermal growth factor (EGF), transforming growth factor-alpha (TGF-alpha), acidic fibroblast growth factor (aFGF) and basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF), as measured by percent of maximal H^3-thymidine incorporation] has mitogenic activity on BALB/MK keratinocyte cells.

49. (Amended) A method of accelerating or improving the healing of a wound involving tissue of epithelial origin, said method comprising administering to the wound site of a patient, an epithelial cell stimulating amount of a glycosylated or unglycosylated keratinocyte growth factor (KGF) polypeptide, wherein said polypeptide comprises amino acids 32 –78 of Figure 7 and has a molecular weight of between about 16 and about 30 kDa, as calculated by SDS PAGE under reducing conditions, and [stimulates a greater difference in fold stimulation of BALB/MK keratinocyte cells relative to NIH/3T3 fibroblasts when compared to the difference in fold stimulation of BALB/MK cells relative to NIH/3T3 cells stimulated by epidermal growth factor (EGF), transforming growth factor-alpha (TGF-alpha), acidic fibroblast growth factor (aFGF) and basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF), as measured by percent of maximal H^3-thymidine incorporation] has mitogenic activity on BALB/MK keratinocyte cells.

57. (Amended) A method of stimulating epithelial cells [*in vivo*] comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an epithelial cell stimulating amount of a glycosylated or unglycosylated keratinocyte growth factor (KGF) polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of Figure 7, or a segment [thereof] of said sequence,[wherein said polypeptide stimulates a greater difference in fold stimulation of BALB/MK keratinocyte cells relative to NIH/3T3 fibroblasts when compared to the difference in fold stimulation of BALB/MK cells relative to NIH/3T3 cells

stimulated by epidermal growth factor (EGF), transforming growth factor-alpha (TGF-alpha), acidic fibroblast growth factor (aFGF) and basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF), as measured by percent of maximal H^3-thymidine incorporation] wherein said segment comprises a sufficient number of amino acids 32-78 of Figure 7 to confer on said polypeptide mitogenic activity on BALB/MK keratinocyte cells.

63. (Amended) The method of claim 57, wherein the polypeptide is a segment of the amino acid sequence of Figure 7 comprising amino acids 32-64 of Figure 7.

64. (Amended) The method of claim [63] 57, wherein the polypeptide comprises (a) a sufficient number of amino acids 32-64 of Figure 7 that said polypeptide has epithelial cell specificity [said greater stimulatory activity on BALB/MK cells relative to NIH/3T3 cells], and (b) amino acids 65-194 of Figure 7.

69. (Amended) The method of claim [63] 57, wherein the polypeptide consists of (a) a sufficient number of amino acids 32-64 that said polypeptide has [said greater stimulatory activity on BALB/MK cells relative to NIH/3T3 cells] epithelial cell specificity, and (b) amino acids 65-194 of Figure 7.

82. (Amended) A method of accelerating or improving the healing of a wound involving tissue of epithelial origin, the method comprising

administering to the wound site of a patient an epithelial cell stimulating amount of a glycosylated or unglycosylated keratinocyte growth factor (KGF) polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of Figure 7 or a segment [thereof,] of said sequence, [wherein said polypeptide stimulates a greater difference in fold stimulation of BALB/MK keratinocyte cells relative to NIH/3T3 fibroblasts when compared to the difference in fold stimulation of BALB/MK cells relative to NIH/3T3 cells stimulated by epidermal growth factor (EGF), transforming growth factor-alpha (TGF-alpha), acidic fibroblast growth factor (aFGF) and basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF), as measured by percent of maximal H^3-thymidine incorporation] wherein said segment comprises a sufficient number of amino acids 32-78 of Figure 7 to confer on said polypeptide mitogenic activity on BALB/MK keratinocyte cells.

87. (Amended) The method of claim 82, wherein the polypeptide is a segment of the amino acid sequence of Figure 7 comprising amino acids 32-64 of Figure 7.

88. (Amended) The method of claim [87] 82, wherein the polypeptide comprises (a) a sufficient number of amino acids 32-64 of Figure 7 that said polypeptide has [said greater stimulatory activity on BALB/MK cells relative to NIH/3T3 cells] epithelial cell specificity, and (b) amino acids 65-189 of Figure 7.

90. (Amended) The method of claim 87, wherein the polypeptide comprises (a) a sufficient number of amino acids 32-64 that said polypeptide has [said greater stimulatory activity on BALB/MK cells relative to NIH/3T3 cells] epithelial cell specificity, and (b) amino acids 65-194 of Figure 7.

95. (Amended) The method of claim 87, wherein the polypeptide consists of (a) a sufficient number of amino acids 32-64 of Figure 7 that said polypeptide has [said greater stimulatory activity on BALB/MK cells relative to NIH/3T3 cells] epithelial cell specificity, and (b) amino acids 65-194 of Figure 7.

110. (Amended) A method of inhibiting keratinocyte growth factor (KGF) activity [*in vivo*], the method comprising administering to a patient a KGF activity-inhibiting amount of a pharmaceutical composition, wherein said pharmaceutical composition comprises (a) an antibody that binds KGF and (b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

114. (Amended) A method of stimulating epithelial cells *in vitro* comprising contacting epithelial cells with an epithelial cell stimulating amount of a glycosylated or unglycosylated keratinocyte growth factor (KGF) polypeptide, wherein said polypeptide comprises amino acids 32 –78 of Figure 7 and has a molecular weight of between about 16 and about 30 kDa, as calculated by SDS PAGE under reducing conditions, and [stimulates a greater difference in fold stimulation of BALB/MK keratinocyte cells relative to NIH/3T3 fibroblasts when compared to the

difference in fold stimulation of BALB/MK cells relative to NIH/3T3 cells stimulated by epidermal growth factor (EGF), transforming growth factor-alpha (TGF-alpha), acidic fibroblast growth factor (aFGF) and basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF), as measured by percent of maximal H^3-thymidine incorporation] has mitogenic activity on BALB/MK keratinocyte cells.

121. (Amended) A method of treating a patient having an epithelial skin condition caused by over-expression of Keratinocyte Growth Factor (KGF), comprising topically applying to the skin of said patient, a therapeutically effective amount of a compound, wherein in an *in vitro* bioassay, said compound inhibits a Keratinocyte Growth Factor (KGF) protein having the amino acid sequence of Figure 7 from stimulating epithelial cell mitogenesis, wherein said compound comprises an active ingredient that is selected from the group consisting of an antibody, a fragment of an antibody, and a DNA probe.

126. (Amended) [An]A method of treating a patient having an epithelial skin condition caused by over-expression of Keratinocyte Growth Factor (KGF) comprising administering to said patient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound to treat said condition, wherein in an *in vitro* assay, said compound inhibits a Keratinocyte Growth Factor protein having the amino acid sequence of Figure 7 from stimulating epithelial cell mitogenesis, wherein said compound comprises an active ingredient that is selected from the group consisting of an antibody, a fragment of an antibody and a DNA probe.

129. (Amended) A method of inhibiting a Keratinocyte Growth Factor from stimulating epithelial cells in an *in vitro* medium comprising applying a compound to said medium, wherein in an *in vitro* bioassay, said compound inhibits a Keratinocyte Growth Factor having the amino [aid] acid sequence [o f] of Figure 7 from stimulating epithelial cell mitogenesis wherein said compound comprises an active ingredient that is selected from the group consisting of an antibody, a fragment of an antibody and a DNA probe.

Please add the following new claims:

--132. The method of claim 38, wherein said polypeptide stimulates a greater difference in fold stimulation of BALB/MK keratinocyte cells relative to NIH/3T3 fibroblasts when compared to the difference in fold stimulation of BALB/MK cells relative to NIH/3T3 cells stimulated by epidermal growth factor (EGF), transforming growth factor-alpha (TGF-alpha), acidic fibroblast growth factor (aFGF) and basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF), as measured by percent of maximal H^3-thymidine incorporation.

133. The method of claim 38, wherein five nanomolar of said polypeptide elicits less than one-fold stimulation over background in NIH/3T3 cells.

134. The method of claim 49, wherein said polypeptide stimulates a greater difference in fold stimulation of BALB/MK keratinocyte cells relative to NIH/3T3 fibroblasts when compared to the difference in fold stimulation of

BALB/MK cells relative to NIH/3T3 cells stimulated by epidermal growth factor (EGF), transforming growth factor-alpha (TGF-alpha), acidic fibroblast growth factor (aFGF) and basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF), as measured by percent of maximal H^3-thymidine incorporation.

135. The method of claim 49, wherein five nanomolar of said polypeptide elicits less than one-fold stimulation over background in NIH/3T3 cells.

136. The method of claim 57, wherein said polypeptide stimulates a greater difference in fold stimulation of BALB/MK keratinocyte cells relative to NIH/3T3 fibroblasts when compared to the difference in fold stimulation of BALB/MK cells relative to NIH/3T3 cells stimulated by epidermal growth factor (EGF), transforming growth factor-alpha (TGF-alpha), acidic fibroblast growth factor (aFGF) and basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF), as measured by percent of maximal H^3-thymidine incorporation.

137. The method of claim 57, wherein five nanomolar of said polypeptide elicits less than one-fold stimulation over background in NIH/3T3 cells.

138. The method of claim 82, wherein said polypeptide stimulates a greater difference in fold stimulation of BALB/MK keratinocyte cells relative to NIH/3T3 fibroblasts when compared to the difference in fold stimulation of BALB/MK cells relative to NIH/3T3 cells stimulated by epidermal growth factor (EGF), transforming growth factor-alpha (TGF-alpha), acidic fibroblast growth factor (aFGF) and basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF), as measured by percent of maximal H^3-thymidine incorporation.